

STRANGE SUB. REPORTS BUT LEAVES PORT

ENTIRE DESTROYER FLEET OUT ON NEUTRALITY DUTY; REPORTS OF HIDEAL WIRELESS ARE MADE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
BOSTON, Oct. 13.—An unidentified submarine off the New England coast was reported by the steamship *Boyle* today at a time when the steamship lane to Europe was dotted with munitions laden ships and under the embargo placed on British movements after the German submarine off Nantucket last Sunday.

The *Boyle*, bound from Manchester, England, for New York, did not report the submarine's nationality but gave its position when sighted at 8 a. m. today at about 50 miles east of New York, not far from the nose of the U-boat attack of last Sunday. This *Boyle* is due in New York late tonight or some time tomorrow.

The reports of the strange submarine were coincident with information that a fleet of British destroyers and destroyers was off the coast and that virtually the entire available destroyer fleet of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy was on neutrality duty.

That the American destroyers were conducting an active investigation of stories of secret wireless stations on the coast for which the Newport *Paulding*, sent out from the Newport naval base yesterday, made an extensive search of the coast between Bay Harbor and Rockland, today.

Other destroyers known to be off the coast and believed to be engaged in much the same work as the *Paulding* are the *McDonald*, *Fanning* and *Warrington*. The *McDonald* during the evening anchored at Zestport, in proximity to the Canadian border.

The presence of these destroyers in western Maine waters recalled rumors that have persisted for months that "German sympathizers had a hidden wireless station somewhere in the vicinity of Bay Harbor and that there was a complete plan for their establishing a secret submarine base on the Maine coast."

The departure of a tug from New London, where several boats are reported of preparations made for receiving a German submarine freighter, gave rise to much speculation as to whether the tugboat was sent by the *Boyle* was a merchant ship or a submarine.

The tug, however, put in at Vineyard Haven, and it was said there that she was going out to the Dutch *seawar* *Heersdijk*, which was torpedoed Sunday, to see what the chances were for salvage work. This tug, with a diver aboard, was held in port tonight by a sale.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Destroyers from the Atlantic fleet are making a search of the Atlantic coast from Newport north to the Canadian line to investigate reports of hidden submarine bases or wireless stations. Admiral Mayo, commander of the fleet, reported to the navy department today that he had ordered the search but did not disclose either the sources of the reports or what he acted of the places where illegal radio plants or bases were said to have been discovered.

Secretary Daniels made it plain tonight that the admiral had acted on his own initiative in sending out the searching craft on this mission, although when the European war began general orders were issued to the fleet commanders to take all necessary steps to safeguard American neutrality.

the coast without waiting to determine their credibility. Navy officials have been impressed with the necessity for running down such rumors quickly to prevent violation of neutrality.

Although Admiral Mayo's report of his action reached the department early today, it was found it unnecessary to take tonight to add to the information contained in his original message. Officers here thought this precluded any likelihood that he had any reliable stories of a violation of neutrality. Had such information reached him, they said, he would have hastened to report it.

Will Travel on Neutral Ships
PARIS, Oct. 13.—The members of the American industrial commission to France, have decided not to sail on the liner *Rochambeau* from London tomorrow. The commissioners will return to the United States on a neutral ship not yet determined, from England.

CONSPIRATORS INDICTED
[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—Fred Dato, brother-in-law of Governor Cantu, military governor of Lower California, and three others were indicted by a federal grand jury late today on charges of conspiracy to violate neutrality laws of the United States.

It is alleged that they planned to ship ten machine guns to Mexico to be used by Colonel Cantu.

The others indicted were C. J. O'Reilly, manager of the William H. Hoeck company; Julian Trems, and a fourth man whose name was not divulged. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest and a deputy marshal left for Long Beach, Cal., tonight to serve it.

GREECE TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY WHEN PROMISE OF INTEGRITY IS GIVEN BY THE ENTENTE ALLES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ATHENS, Oct. 10. (Via London, Oct. 13, delayed).—King Constantine returned from Tatoi, his summer residence, this evening and called and presided at a meeting of the crown council, to which he presented the report of Prince Andrew, his brother, who has just returned from a visit to the entente capitals. The king discussed the form which Greece's proposals to the entente, with a view to abandoning neutrality should take and declared his conviction that Greece's future depends upon her joining the entente.

The king asserted that in view of the probability that the entente government would reply shortly to Greece's first tentative proposals, he did not consider it necessary for the new government to take any steps before the receipt of a reply.

Discussing a telegram from M. Romanos, the Greek minister to France, on September 30, reporting a conversation with Premier Briand, the sovereign pointed out that the three compensations with which the entente government formally did not include a guarantee of integrity, and he expressed the opinion that Greece's entrance was impossible without an official pledge to this effect from the minister.

Mr. Hughes Describes the Fierce Competition of Peace

ALL BUT APPLIED "SHORTER, GLIER" PORT

Elephant Butte Dedication Friday
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 13.—The dedication of the Elephant Butte dam, postponed from tomorrow, will take place probably next Friday. A. A. Jones, personal representative of President Wilson, said tonight that Friday was the earliest date at which he could reach Elephant Butte. Mr. Jones is candidate for United States senator from New Mexico and his speaking itinerary has no open dates until Friday.

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ROBERT DACON HOTLY REBUKES THE PRESIDENT

(Special To The Republican)
NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Robert Dacon, who was a candidate for the republican office of governor of New York at the recent primary election, made public tonight copies of an "open letter" he has written to President Wilson, with a caption saying that it is a reply to an attack upon him by President Wilson in the course of his speech at Shadow Lawn last Saturday. Mr. Dacon wrote:

"Sir: In your capacity of candidate for public office you have seen fit, in a public address, to criticize more than 140,000 citizens of this state who honored me with their votes at the recent primaries."

"With the intention of making it appear that my candidacy for the republican senatorial nomination was supported by men who would involve this country in war, you spoke of me as a man whose avowed policy was to prevent the United States from becoming a belligerent in the European war."

"The statement that it was my intention to make a speech at Washington, to promote the interests of one side in the present war, was, if I became a member of that great council upon international affairs at Washington, to promote the interests of one side in the present war, was, if I became a member of that great council upon international affairs at Washington, to promote the interests of one side in the present war."

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FRANCE IS CONFIDENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PARIS, Oct. 13.—General Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, in talking with Walter Hale, an artist, and H. O. Beatty, director general of the American relief clearing house of New York, at his headquarters during the shelling of the German trenches by the French on Tuesday, remarked that the French were throwing more than 100 shells to one thrown by the Germans, and that soon they will be doing better than that. The defender of Verdun should be an attack, it would be broken by the French, Beatty and Hale watched the cannoneers for two hours at night from the ramparts of Verdun. They also spent a night in the attack at Verdun with General Pettin, commander of the French forces in the Soissons-Verdun region, with whom they also had lunch. General Pettin thanked Director Beatty for the gift of 30,000 francs by the American relief clearing house. The general said he intended to use the money in purchasing artificial legs and arms for the maimed soldiers of his army. The French commander said he deeply appreciated the overhauled charity of the American people.

Zeppelins Do Damage
BERLIN, Oct. 13. (By wireless to Solville).—According to a telegram from Amsterdam under date of October 10, a neutral citizen returning from London reported that during the last Zeppelin raid a large ammunition storehouse and places where benzol factories are located near London had been hit by bombs dropped from Zeppelins. The Overseas News Agency says: "Much ammunition was blown up and a large number of persons were killed."

Regarding the Zeppelin raid on London during the night of Oct. 1-2, a British official report on October 2, said:

"Police reports show that the total casualties in last night's raid were one man killed and one woman injured. The material damage was insignificant."

MEXICANS BEGIN HANLY HURLS A BROADSIDE AT HIS OPPONENTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
EL PASO, Oct. 13.—The cordial relations between the American punitive expedition and the neighboring Carranza authorities is the subject of an article in *El Democrata*, a Carranza organ published in Chihuahua City, which is regarded here as significant of a changed policy toward the United States, looking to a more extended co-operation against Villa.

It was this policy that brought the first news to El Paso of the retirement of the punitive force. Crimes were charged in its columns against the Americans, and its editors were devoted to attacks on American motives and methods. Never before had it been known to speak of the extraordinary soldiers otherwise than as potential enemies.

In an issue that has just reached the border, the paper makes a display of an interview with a Mexican advocate returned from Casas Grandes.

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OUR PROSPERITY CO-TERMINOUS WITH THE WAR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
JOPLIN, Mo., Oct. 13.—Charles F. Hughes today took his campaign to Missouri, the fourth of the states that skirt the so-called "solid south," to be visited on his present trip. Save for one stop at Springfield, Mo., the entire day was spent traveling. The nominee reached Joplin tonight and addressed an audience in a big tent, making his chief theme the protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes told the crowd that the present prosperity of the country was built on sand, that the intoxicated fancy may induce happy dreams, but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulant—the European war—will be no longer available.

He referred to "those who are seeking to make political capital out of our present war prosperity," portrayed in detail, conditions as he viewed them in the United States when the war shall end, and assailed the democratic tariff policy as a policy which "means life plants and impoverished workers."

At Springfield and again here tonight Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the enactment of the Adamson law. "What are real laws?" he asked. "Real laws are passed after injury with some understanding of the justice of the case, with some idea of what is involved and ought to be done. Shall laws be passed under duress? I am opposed to the interest of labor to government by holdup and I am for government by reason and fairness."

"No thoughtful American can view our present economic condition without serious apprehension. We are under the unhealthy stimulus of the European war. Hopes are raised which cannot be fulfilled. Our present prosperity is built on sand. Our trade is not determined by conditions of normal competition, but of an abnormal European war."

"Multitudes of war are but a fraction of those suddenly expanded economies. Everything we produce, foodstuffs, metals, manufactured articles of every sort, Europe put forth her hand to fill the void created by her extremity. The resulting employment of labor on an unprecedented scale and increased purchasing power stimulate trade throughout the country. The intoxicated fancy may induce in happy dreams but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulant will be no longer available."

"You cannot have our exports suddenly jump hundreds per cent in some cases, thousands per cent, and ignore either the cause or the effect of its removal."

"What will be our condition when the war is over? In the first place, a large amount of labor employed at high wages will lose that employment. The demand which it is now supplying will cease. The mere stoppage of the manufacture of munitions will mean in a serious change in the opportunities of labor. When the millions of men in the trenches return to production, our exports of manufactured products will fall off tremendously, even as they have risen tremendously."

"Think of the percentage of American labor now profitably employed in making Europe's necessities created by the war. What will occur when these necessities no longer exist? The labor now devoted to that work will be unemployed. The normal demand must compete with the abnormal demand of American trade. The change will be reflected in diminished purchasing power."

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No Issue Raised by U-Boats

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
LONDON, Oct. 13.—The operations of the German submarine boat U-53 off the American coast raised no issues, as far as the British government is concerned, in the opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war, today, who discussed with the Associated Press today the latest developments in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Robert declared that this form of warfare on merchantmen violated international law as it was recognized by Great Britain and the United States in the days before the war and was still objectionable to Great Britain, but no more than when it is done on this side of the water.

Referring to reports of meetings between Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, with American bankers and business men, Lord Robert said no departure in principle had been made by the German blockade measures, but it could be safely said that the general policy leaned in the direction of a modification rather than an extension of the blockade. The reply to the American blacklist note was now on the way to Washington and this answered the American criticism of the principles behind the measure. As regards the administration of the blockade, Lord Robert said Washington had forwarded very few individual complaints about it.

Referring to the charge that Great Britain is violating its equal treatment provisions of the Anglo-American treaty of commerce and navigation of 1815 by granting licenses to Japanese and French exporters, while refusing permits to American shippers for similar goods, Lord Robert said that such restrictions were in the hands of the board of trade, but that he was personally of the opinion that such treaties lost validity during a state of war.

"German public opinion appears to be obsessed with the idea that the way to deal with the alleged blockade is to have a succession of sudden crises with neutrals, which may be used for striking diplomatic bargains. These bargains in the mind of Germany, always take one form: that Germany is to refrain from violating international law and humanity in exchange for the abandonment by Great Britain of her policy toward neutrals of the legitimate military and naval measures of the allies."

"In the last few weeks there has been a recurrence of this idea in Germany, coupled with a good deal of talk of peace and mediation, and the press of the whole world is now conjecturing that the appearance of a submarine off the coast of the United States is the first step in a new attempt at a bargain of this kind. It is an ingenious idea but it doesn't have the advantage of being novel among nations. It has been the usual device resorted to from time to time by militarist governments which have sought might for right."

Napoleon tried it with his Milan decrees, and it failed then, as it will fail now. The whole of the recent German foreign policy has proceeded on the same principle. Kiss-Chau, Agadir, the mailed fist and shining armor are examples of the international procedure. In private life it is called blackmail. It may be well to say at once in answer to these German ideas of international diplomacy that the sinking of ships off Nantucket is precisely calculated to prove at once the futility of this kind of bargain."

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